JEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 5TH, 1887

Number 7

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION. —157, Rua das Larangeiras, CHARLES D. TRAII, Chargé d'Affaires

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Traveller's Directory

RAIL WAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express. Train leaves Rio at 5 s. m.; and is divided at Belien into Central, and S. Paulo branchi, former arrives as Barra ta O Priary grae. Batte Rins 949 nnd Lafwyette Hernium) at 530 p.m.; latter arrives at Barra at 740 a. m. and Challetira, where possengers for S. Paulo must change, at 11:53. From Entre Rios train leaves at 530 a.m. arriving at Porto Novo ita Cunha at 11:56. Datenment, trains leave Lafrytte at 7:30 a.m. Cachocira (S. Paulo Fanch) 1.10 p.m.; Porto Novo ita tr; £ fatter Rios 30; arrive at Barra at 21:00 and 51:50 m. and Rio at 8 p.m.

3.07; artive at Darra at ground 3.15 pin. and too at 0 pt. Littliel Express, leaves Kin. It 7, a.i., 3 rives at Bat at 10.25 Entre Rios at 223 and Marianno Procopio (termini at 6.85 pm. 8. Pullo hrand: leaves Barra It 1.27 and and in at Cachoeira at 6.85 pm. From Entre Rios train leaves 315 pm. and artives at Porto. Nowo at 6.05. Deatument train leaves Marianno Procopio at 3.50 m ii. Cachoeira 6: and Porto Nowo 6.30, artiving at Barra at 1.25 and 1.37 p.1 reach Rio at 51.0 p. m.

Maxed Trains, leave Rio at \$35 and 9:20 a.m. 3:45 and 5 p.m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at \$0.0 p.m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 0:00 a.m. and \$355 p.m. and third to Belena arriving at \$7:32. Donument, trains leave Entre Rios 4:50 a.m. arriving at Barra 6:7; and \$1.0 to 4:320 p.m.; leave Barra 6:4, and \$35 p.m. and \$1.5 p.m. and dever blena at \$2.50 a.m.; second and \$1.50 p.m. and dever blena at \$2.50 a.m.; second and \$1.50 p.m. and dever blena at \$2.50 a.m.; second and \$1.50 p.m. and dever blena at \$2.50 a.m. and \$1.50 p.m. and dever blena at \$2.50 a.m. and \$1.50 p.m. and first blena \$1.50 a.m. and \$1.50 p.m. and dever blena at \$2.50 a.m. and \$1.50 p.m. and first blena \$1.50 \$1.50 p.m. and \$1.50

Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 2230 and Porto Novo at 5 a m. Dosen-unard, train leaves Porto Novo at 1250 p m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12 III. riving at S. Paulo at 6; to p m. Downward train leaves S aulo at 6;35 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12;46 p.m. here passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

ACT DE STATE OF THE STATE OF TH

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Vello, Lazangeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a, 10, and 2, 4 and 6 p, m. or Standays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a, in, and at 420 aug 820 p, m. on week-days.

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Dr. W. J. Fairbairpri, M. D. Edin: Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua de S. Pedro, No. 21; from 1 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 439 p.m. Residence: N. 20 Rua de S. Clemente, Botafogo, Med. Director of Esputable Life Ins. Co. of N. York.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th of the month.

A. I. LAMOUREUX, Editorand Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-mercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Com-mercial, and all other information necessary to a correcindgment on Brazilian trade.

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Davidor,
All subscriptions should run with the calendar yes EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES :-79, Rua Sete de Setembro

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by GEORGE II PHELPS, Esq.
154 Nassan Street, New York. Messrs, Street & Co. 30 Combill, LONDON E. C. Messes, Bates, Hendy & Co. 37 Walbrook, London. E. C. Messrs. JOHN MILLER & Co., São Paulo and Sar

RIO DE JANRIRO, MARCH 5th, 1887.

THE telegram received here on the morn ing of the 28th ulto, from Petropolis announcing that H. M. the Emperor had been attacked by congestion of the liver and considerable fever, caused us, in common with H. M's subjects profound regret. The later telegrams show that the disease had assumed a remittent form complicated with jaundice, but the physicians in attendance do not express any fears of a serious result. We most sincerely offer our best wishes that H. M. may very shortly he restored to perfect health, in which we feel confident we are accompanied by the foreign residents in the Empire. We may add, that it must be considered somewhat imprudent for H. M, to spend the week at Petropolis and come to the city on Saturdays for the despatch of business, which causes his detention over night, and may very possibly lead to unfortunate results. Surely the weekly cabinet meeting could be held at Petropolis, and in this manner H. M. spared any possibility of incurring risk, to which he in common with residents in Petropolis is exposed to at this season of the year in our city. We can see no objection to this action, and if there be one, it is that the ministers will be placed to some slight inconvenience, which we presume they would willing consent to.

The question of immigration is one of apparently unfathomable complication and blundering. Recently the minister of finance has found it necessary to advise his colleague of agriculture that the fiscal administration of the colonies is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and that it is advisable to place this matter in the hands of Treasury agents. He is nnable to state just what the indebtedness of colonists amounts to, but gives a partial list, which foots up a little over 4,600,000\$. Besides this, it appears that there has been no uniformity in the prices charged for lands, the average in one province alone varying from 3r\$ to 187\$. Clearly the bureau of "colonization and public lands" of this capital is responsible for gross derelection of duty and misgovernment in this matter. We assume that the blame lies with this burean, because it is charged with the general control of these two important services and receives large appropriations every year. Instead of attending to his proper duties, the director of that bureau seems to think that he is employed to carry on propagandas in Europe for the acquisition of more immigrants, and his time is Treasury, absorbing a certain quantity of willingness to enter freely into the market,

maps of the Empire and in writing flowery descriptions of a country which is actually unable to take care of the poor people already here. This question of colonists debts is one of grave importance. No colonist, we believe, can get a title to his land until it is all paid for-and even then the title is not always forthcoming. On general principles we believe it a mistaken policy to permit colonists to remain in debt in this way. The lots sold are small and the prices are not so high but what they ought to meet every obligation in a very short time if the conditions of life are half as favorable as represented. It can hardly be claimed that immigrants, as a class, are dishonest; therefore only two conclusions are possible; either the government officials have been remiss in making their collections, or the colonists have been unable to earn more than a bare livelihood. If officials have neglected to collect the amounts due, it must be considered an anom alv in this country, for business men find them always on hand to pick up delinquents. The conclusion, we fear, is amply warranted that making money in a colony is an extremely difficult matter. As a rule the 'Germans who go to the United States soon acquire farms and pay for them. We have known them to purchase cultivated farms and pay for them with the annual proceeds of their labor. Here, however, they do not appear to be able to pay even the insignificant sums charged for the nncultivated lands sold them. What is the reason? There can be no difference in the people for they come from the very same localities whence come those who settle in the United States. There is something in this question of Brazilian immigration which fertile lands and sunny skies fail to answer for. What is it?

IF official figures as published in relatorios in Brazil are worthy of any confidence, the accumulation of wealth here must be very considerable The figures of our exports and imports show constant balances in favor of the empire, and what becomes of the money thus produced seems mysterious, for Brazil is constantly applying to foreign markets for assistance. Even during the Paraguayan war, when the resources of the nation were taxed to the utmost extent, the official balance of trade was steadily in favor of Brazil, and what becomes of these balances is a question worthy of the serious attention, not only of legislators, but also of tax-payers. It will at once be suggested that the needs of government for meeting engagements payable in bullion, the remittances of dividends on Brazilian stocks and shares belonging to foreigners, and losses on coffee shipments, more particularly, will have absorbed these apparent balances, and that while in government calculations the balance due the empire on international trade is large, in practice this balance is against, not in favor of the empire. We do not propose to deny that a debtor country will always show in its in ternational commerce an apparent favorable balance of trade, for its payments abroad can only be met by an increased exportation; but Brazil is in a peculiar position as regards this question of balances. state is the great debtor as to bullion liabilities and needs exchange, or produce, which is the same thing, to meet its engagements. But this produce is not the property of the state; it belongs to its producer, and to this producer the state must furnish some equivalent, whether in paper currency, bonds, or whatsoever form of obligation, and this equivalent will have been added to the resources of the producer. Therefore the fact of the state, as represented by the

transaction, where the state, as any other exporter, gives value in some form for the purchased produce. Remittances on account of dividends are not materially different from those for account of the state, Value in some form is given for the produce shipped, against which the exchange is drawn, which the agent of the holder of Brazilian securities remits. We then have to inquire whether trade losses absorb this apparent balance of trade in favor of Brazil. We confess we cannot trace these losses to the producer, the actual owner of the merchandise shipped, which produces these balances. As far as the coffee trade at least is concerned, the planter's engagements are met by his coffee; if he owe his factor, the debt will he deducted from the proceeds of his produce, or his debts to other merchants in the same form will be settled. The factor will reduce his liability to the bank, where he has arranged accomodation, the other creditors will settle with importers, and the balance of foreign trade is in no manner affected. If the losses we refer to be made by exporters, the case returns to the same basis as that of government remittances; value in some form must be given to the producer, or his immediate representatives, and the effect is precisely the same; capital is added to the producer's means. We may therefore consider that a very large sum, although it be only in paper currency, is annually added to the resources of our producers, and this being the case it would be interesting to examine into the position of these producers whose constant cries to save them from annihilation have become ridiculous. If Brazil can show balances of 300,000,000\$ in nine years on its foreign trade, it would appear evident that something is radically wrong in its statistics, or that the agricultural interest is not by any means deserving of the fostering care bestowed upon it by the ruling powers. If the planters are debtors to a large extent to factors and banks, the culprits it would seem to us are these same factors and banks. A purely agricultural country that can show such accumulations of wealth as Brazil professes to show, should not only be free from debt, but absolutely rolling in wealth, and why the empire is in straitened circumstances is a feature in economics that, as we say above, needs the nrgent attention of both legislators and taxpayers. We may annex the following table to render more forcible our observations: Exports 1874-75 to 1882-83 1,832,647,000\$ Imports 1,531,619,000

THE COFFEE MARKET,

The quotations as furnished by the brokers have shown that the weight of our stock has at last brought dealers to an appreciation of what is requisite to induce exporters to enter the market. Quotations are some 300 reis per arroba lower than the last prices quoted by the brokers, but this decline does not yet seem sufficient to induce any considerable purchases, and the probabilities seem to be that holders must still further modify their ideas, if they are desirons of opening the market, and of relieving themselves of a part of the very large stock, that has been allowed to acmulate here, and which taxes to the utmost the resources of dealers and factors. Exporters seem careless as to new engagements, and the impression seems to be, that the accumulation of stock here, and the decline in prices will be most unfavorably received in consuming markets. That the statistical position of coffee is strong, few, if any of those interested in the trade contradict, but there appears to be an un-

therefore spent in preparing illustrated wall produce becomes merely a commercial that must cause uneasiness to holders, and their representatives, who are unquestionably doing their best to sustain, or advance prices abroad.

> A very serious feature also is the action of Santos, where the holders seem to have more properly appreciated the position, and to have quietly met the demand, thus leaving Rio in the lnrch. It may be true that the American markets prefer Rio grades of coffee, but if it be a question of price the chances seem to be that Santos will supply the consuming markets, and Rio will have stupidly sustained prices for the Santos merchants' profit.

> Just here we may refer to Messrs. Lacerda & Co.'s circular dated 31st January last. The boldness with which the firm shows that, provided consumption continues as heretofore, the probable supply can not meet the demand, is admirable. But, if only some 14,667,000 bags of coffee can be produced for the 18 months ending 30th June, 1888, it seems quite out of the question that 18,000,000 bags can be consumed. Consumption can not exceed stocks and production, and if every ounce of coftee held in consuming markets is to be used up, and the markets stripped utterly bare, adulteration and restricted consumption are as inevitable as is death to the human organization.

> It absurd to estimate consumption at some 3,000,000 bags over the possible production, and Messrs. Lacerda's figures for stocks on 30th June, 1888, will most prohably be completely nullified. A journalist's duty however is to give every one's ideas, and we attach Messrs. Lacerda & Co.'s figures. We do not believe in them, but as the expression of interested parties they will prove of interest to the trade.

> Crops 1886-87: Rio, crop 3,500,000, less receipts to 31st 1,250,000 Rio stock 31st Dec..... 250,000 Santos crop, 2,500,000, less receipts to 31st Dec., 1,540,000 960,000 Santos stock 31st Dec..... 380,000 Other producing countries..... 2,000,000 2,100,000 300,000 Crops 1887-88 (estimates): 2,500,000 1,500,000 Java-government 450,000 625.000 207,000 Ceylon..... 100,000 Manilla.... 88.000 La Guayra, etc..... Costa Rica.... 150,000 Gnatemala, etc..... 627,000 230,000 14,667,000 Estimated consumption for 18 months from 1st Jan., 1887 to 30th June, 1888.... 18 000 000 Probable deficit..... 3,333,000

RIO GRANDE CATTLE.

The sudden increase in the number of cattle killed in the Rio Grande slaughter houses after the prohibition of jerked beef imports from the Platine republics, led us to inquire, in one of our January issues, where these cattle came from. Knowing that the production of jerked beef in Rio Grande had greatly decreased during late years the natural inference was that stockraising was also on the decline; and seeing complaints in the papers about the running of cattle across the frontier from Uruguay into Rio Grande another inference was that the slaughter houses of the latter were drawing their supplies from the former, in violation of sanitary restrictions. In response to our inquiry we have received the following communication from a prominent merchant of Rio Grande, who enjoys exceptional opportunities for obtaining information on this subject: Editor RIO NEWS :

Editor RIO NEWS:

Sir,—In one of your January issues, reference is made to the slaughter of horned cattle in this province (now reaching 115,000 head) and you ask:—"Where did the cattle come from?"

Your inquiry, I presume, is made in search (or information. Thus I beg to say that the number of cattle (horned) in this province is estimated at about 12 millions.

Rio Grande do Sul, 16 Fehr'y, 1887.

If this estimate is correct, Rio Grande is one of the most wonderful countries in the world. The province has an area of about 138,500 square miles, or 88,640,000 acres. Assuming a half of this to comprise water areas, barren lands (the coast zone etc.) and cultivated lands, there remains 44,-320,000 acres available for grazing. A recent writer in Harper's Magazine, in an article on "Cattle Raising on the Plains" states that in the semi-arid belt the grazing requirement is 25 acres per head, while in the fertile Yellowstone valley it was calculated that only r5 acres would be required. Giving Rio Grande an allowance of 10 acres, which the character of the pasture will hardly warrant, and we find that the province can graze only 4,332,000 head. How is it possible, then, that the province actually possesses nearly three times that number i

Again, according to the census of r880 the total number of horned cattle in the United States, including milch cows and working oxen, was 35,865,511, or less than three times the number claimed for Rio Grande. For the whole River Plate country (Uruguay and Argentine Republic) in 1880 Mulhall gives the total as 18,390,000 head, or only 50 % more than Rio Grande. In his annual report for 1885, the Uruguayan statistician Mr. Honoré Roustan estimates the number of horned cattle in Urugay at 5,892,000, which is probably an overestimate, and yet while Rio Grande exports no jerked beef and supplies only about one-twentieth the quantity consumed in all Brazil, the republics of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic supply this empire with the remaining nineteen-twentieths, export largely to the West Indies and are now shipping fresh beef to Europe. With 12 millions of cattle Rio Grande ought to supply all Brazil and do a large export business besides. Even with a million head of cattle, the province ought to kill not less than 200,000 a year, instead of the smaller and decreasing number of late years. With 12 millions of cattle the jerked beef industry of Rio Grande ought not to be in the state of decay of the last few years, and the province ought to be rolling in weath. Twelve millions of cattle represent a value of over 200,000,000\$, with which the province ought certainly to build its own railways and improve its own bar.

Another comparison. The great cattleraising state of Texas, which has an area of 170,000,000 acres, or very nearly twice that of Rio Grande, had a total of 4,084,605 head of homed cattle in 1880. On this the writer in Harper's Magazine, before referred to, says: "The number of cattle in Texas is so great, and so near the capacity of the land to carry, that during the decade ending in 1880 from 500,000 to 700,000 cattle, old and young, male and female, were driven from the state annually.' Does our correspondent think that Rio Grande can do better than this?

AN exchange publishes the estimates of the 1885-86 and 1886-87 sugar crops. The production of cane sugar in 1885-86 was 2,197,000 metrical tons, and for 1886-87 the estimate is 2,368,000 metrical tons. Brazil figures as a producer of 210,000 and 220,000 tons in the respective periods. Beet was estimated to produce 2,127,000 tons in the first and 2,530 tons in the latter period.

FOREIGN TRADE OF RIO.

The following are the official figures imports to and exports from our port for the first half of the fiscal years 1886.87, 1885-86 and 1884-85 as compiled from the Boletim da Alfandega.

		•				
Countries	1886-87		1885-86	5	1884-85	
Great Britain.	22,289,364\$3	21	18,029,7268	0009	17,614,388	153
Brith. poss'ns.	992,144 53	32	1,060,796	868		
France	6,073,090 21	13	7,031,458	519	6,701,323	977
Uruguay	3,325,738 49	90	4,320,440	864	3,600,683	120
Germany			4,021,622			692
United States	4,388,795 99	90	3,435,736	363	4.232,997	092
Portugal and						
possessions	3,573,472 2	26	3,397,494	64 I	3,177,314	651
Belgium	2,902,157 1		2,503,416	220	1,638,274	309
Argent, Rep.	1,722,397	83	2,465,548	708	1,506,423	750
Italy	453,399 3			131	258,458	587
Sweden	233,632 2	33	122,172	501	70,524	033
Austria	96,736 5	25	66,233	534	114,398	350
Spain and pos-						
sessions	35,757 3	60	61.745	973	126,083	584
Russia	35,729 0			667	32,220	667
Chili	65,225 0	66	43,539	809	4,230	616
Holland	56,678 7	16	43,208	500	46,691	093
Denmark	34,596 6	67	18,745	334		
Paraguay				000		
71		_		2.6.	96×	\$6-0

Totals.... 52,577,718\$131 47,068,407\$565 42,861,709\$673 Frants

•	m . 1	((68-4
,	Turkey	6,090 000		842 520
, 1	Holland	5,820 000	••	4,855 143
)	Paraguay	24 286	60 000	
	Spain	247,134 515	3,374 400	
	Sweden	20.382 000	3,591 000	
	Asia Minor		12,000 000	
	Perû		18,150 000	
	Mediterran n.	12,845 000		z.031,610 568
,	Russia	63,015 000	24,360 000	
	Chili	6,550 772	60,945 942	52,034 789
•	Channel f. o	268,718 000		
. [Portugal	833,143 489	121,953 682	
ı	Uruguay	284,824 979	325,589 611	
	Italy	1,047,076 020	750,101 412	668,968 823
	Argent. Rep.	1,095,261 899		
	Belgium	1,479,213 132		1,601,108 912
	Brith, poss'ns.	2,640 000		
1	C. of G. Hope	614,696 858	638,307 215	1,026,323 040
Į	Great Britain.	5,126,528 543	2,805,443 020	3,847,043 459
ı	Austria	3,703,045 824	3, 146,690 885	
1	France	4,242,445 852		
1	Germany	9,454,334 321	6,655,846 143	
١	Countries	31,954,174\$963		36,977,498\$534
1		1\$86-87	1885-86	1884-85
- 1		Exp	20163.	

Totals... 60,467,966\$453 57,794.767\$924 61,373,382\$05 To which must be

of re-exports: 52,516 865 109,884\$156 314,451\$463 100,503 357 172,447 376 194,651 058 Domestic . . .

Totals.... 60,620,986\$675 58,077,099\$456 61,882,484\$586 From the figures for 1886-87 it would appear that coffee shipped to Lisbon f. o. is included in Portugal and that shipped to Gibraltar f. o. in

IMMIGRATION IN SÃO PAULO.

The lollowing abstract from the last relatorio of the president of São Paulo, Barão de Parnahyba, on the immigration will give a fair idea of the views held by the best and most liberal men of the province. The president is himself a planter and large landholder and is considered to be a warm nd of immigration and free labor.

The president is opposed to the system of small holdings. Land suitable for the cultivation of all produce other than coffee is ohtainahle and cheap, but the immigrant has no funds, and in two cases, viz., the Cannas and Cascalho colonies where to NEX, the Cannas and Classification Colonics where the character lots are obtainable for 300\$ in cash, or 400\$ in four equal payments, but very few of the lots are occupied. "The present system should not be altered, as it is the best for the immigrant. Arriving in the province free of debt, for his passage is paid by the government, he will find on the plantations a house for himself and his family, food, for he will receive the necessaries, for which he will afterwards pay up to the time he harvests his crop, a person to care for him in illness, and finally one who will conduct and guide him during his apprenticeship. He finds immediate employ ment, for which he is paid, and with the facult and entire liberty of action, not even, as a general rule being restrained by any written contract. Within the first year, his apprenticeship completed, acclimatized and understanding the method of working, the ownership of land and all those practical notions necessary to agriculture, he pos-sesses his savings, which he deposits at interest either in savings or other banks, or with the landlord; and thus progressively becoming independent he may, as has occurred on an important scale, become in his turn a landholder." The president tract for 6,000 had been made with the "Associação Promotora da Immigração."

of colonists (nucleos colo-Referring to centres niass), the president refers to the purchase of the Cascalho plantation for 60,000\$. The plantation

had been divided into 69 rural, 52 suburban and 124 town lots, of which only 31 rural lots were

The Cannas plantation in the Lorena municipality is divided into 78 rural and 120 town lots and houses are prepared for the immigrants. Only 9 lots are occupied.

There are three centres in addition to the two above referred to, all in the municipality of the capital, and which the president considers were emancipated precipitately. The president in referring to a trip to the head waters of the Jaquia says: "I was convinced however that the distance from a market, where a ready outlet for produce was available, the isolation, the proximity to the wilderness (sertão), and above all the lack of fitness in the recently-arrived European to struggle with the labor in the virgin forest, without resour-ces for his original establishment, were unsurmountable obstacles. It is necessary for the present, that these lands be surveyed for sale to ves, who penetrating the wilderness will prefor the later establishment of European colonists.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Rosario Reporter, Jan. 18 to Feb. 5

-Colonel Olascoaga has discovered a mineral spring at Neuquen which is said to have cured a dog of hydrophobia.

-During last year there arrived in this country 93,116 immigrants and 19,292 other passengers by 475 vessels.

-A new light-house 32 feet high hurning a white light, visible in clear weather at a distance of 51/2 miles, is to be erected at Punta Amarga, between Olivos and San Isidro (Buenos Aires.)

-It is nice to be a president. The Provincial Bank of Santa Fé presented Dr. Juarez Celman with a \$100,000 house on New Year's day, and by way of acknowledgement, doubtless, of the facit is allowed to print an additional 2 million dollars in inconvertible notes. The president had previously treated himself to a 300,000 dollar house in Calle 25 de Mayo, Buenos Aires.

-The private and municipal schools in this city will be reopened next month (February.)

-The gefe politico of Rosario has sent in his report to the minister of government, by which we see there have been 940 deaths from the cholera here from the 5th of November up to December

-The president of the national department of hygiene has informed the prefect of marine that quarantine on arrivals from the rivers has been abolished. Let us hope that we may soon see the river steamers coming here as of yore.

-According to the register of the lazar-house of the popular commission 304 cholera patients, out of 516 admitted (Jan. 25th), have died. This result showing about 40 per cent. saved, is highly creditable. Can the English lazar-house show as good returns?

—A newly married man has been murdered in a duel in Buenos Aires. When our judges seek re-dress for injuries at the muzzle of a pistol what can be expected from the rag tag and bob tail?

-There have heen several new and fatal cases of cholera during the week [Jan. 29th] at con-ventillos and rooms in the 7th and 8th sections which have recently been reoccupied after having had cases in them. No precaution in this respect can be too severe. Unless we are very careful we may have the cholera back as badly as ever befor the summer is over.

-We have received a table containing the data estimated sufficient for the taking of the census of the province of Santa Fé from which we extract the following interesting figures. It is estimated that there are in the province, 230,648 inhabitants; 2,294,060 head of cattle; 3,302,475 sheep; 423,-879 horses, etc.; and 93,802 swine. Its extent is 4,697 square leagues, scattered over which there are 84 towns and villages. Rosario's share in the above is put down as follows: 59 square lengues of land: 3 towns and villages; 74,480 inhabitants; 118,850 head of cattle; 759,000 sheep; 14,300 horses and mares, and 7,130 swine.

From the Buenos Aires Standard. February 5th

-Advices from Montevideo report a stir and brisk movement in exporting circles, due to the rumor that the government has determined to saise export duties.

-The Central Entre Rios railway hetween Paraná and Uruguay will be inaugurated on the 1st of next month. It will be a great day for that province.

-Advices from Rosario announce the move ment in shipping there unprecedented. There are upwards of a hundred steamers in port at present and nearly a quarter of that number besides innumerable sailing vessels, all taking in

-Advices from Cordoba announce the smash of a sugar factory in Tucuman, owing to the losses cansed by the epidemic.

-The government of Santa Fé seems determined that people shall not get too rich through their industry in this province. It has accordingly clapped an additional 25 per cent. on all patentes, thus making it impossible for many to continue in business without increasing the prices of all their goods.

-Drs. Gil, Kyle, Puiggari and Berg have been named by government as a committee to decide who is to get the 25,000 nats. premium for discovering real coal in the republic. There are half a dozen claimants.

-The tremendous rainstorm at La Plata has laid the whole place under water, and from the train nothing can be seen except rancho roofs and animals of all kinds vainly endeavoring to save their lives. No accurate information however as to losses and damage has yet been received. It is almost a parallel to the deluge in 1884.

-Advices from the sugar districts of Tucumau are most distressing. Owing to the cholera there it is next to impossible to get laborers, and they that are to be had do not begin to make good the necessities of the situation. Under these circumstances, it is to be feared that many evils scarcely less dreadful than the cholera await Tucuman for the coming winter,

-The movement of cereals in Santa Fé is some thing tremendous. No less than 2t ocean vessels are loading grain at Colastiné, and in Esperanza colony it is said that they are behindhand with the harvest owing to the want of hands to work the threshing machines, so many baving been swept off by the epidemic. The net yield is calculated as worth \$10,000,000 m/n.

-The cholera epidemic broke out in November, reached a maximum mortality in December, d clined steadily in the last two weeks of January, and may disappear this month. The chole figures for the last three months are as follows:

months.	cases.	deaths.
November	183	130
Deccmber	712	353
January	596	336
"Cotal	7 401	810

To judge by these figures, very nearly 55 °/, ol the cases in the city proved fatal. In this regard, the figures of the so-called Casa de Aislamiento, or lazaretto, will be found interesting :

Cases taken in.... 844

satisfactory than the general average for the town, but it must be borne in mind that fully 25 % of o cases of cholera escape the notice of the author ities, and the only reliable harometer of the epi-demic is the daily number of deaths.

From the Bucnes Aires Standard, Pohinary

We notice increased activity in the export of frozen meat: two vessels are now loading 60,000 sheep carcases for England, and the business is likely to assume before the close of the century a magnitude surpassing that of wool or even of other exports combined. This country is destined to supply 10,000 tons of meat weekly to Europe: it is only a question of time.

-Disclosures of a more or less disgraceful charnoter have been the order of the day lately. One man gets a commission of £60,000 to get a business through the Government House, another detects a pile of forged bills [drawn on imaginary parties] in the Provincial Bank, another points out that the Mortgage Bank of Buenos Aires has been loosely managed. None of these disclosures have caused any scnsation, as everybody believes there has been a deal of corruption in the last four or five years.

-We have the happiness to announce the cessation of the cholera, after a duration of three months, during which 1,600 cases and 900 deaths were recorded. It is remarkable that epidemics invariably last about 100 days, and the death-rate from cholera in the present instance has been the same as commonly in Europe, say 55 per cent. But it is rare to see so large and populous a city But it is rare to see so mage and populations, as ours, under most unfavorable sanitary conditions, escape with so slight a penalty. The cases recorded barely reach 4 per cent. of the population the deaths have been little over 2 per cent. Comparing this with previous epidemics we find in round numbers as follows: cholera of 1868, population 166,000, cases 13,000, deaths 7,000; heing 4 per cent. mortality to population. Yellow fever of 1871, population 202,000, cases 50,000, deaths 26,500; being 13 per cent. mortality to population. Cholera of 1887, population 400,000, cases 1,600, deaths 900, or 2)4 per cent. of population.

It is impossible to ascertain the mortality in the

provinces, where the epidemic still lingers in some

remote quarters. It is observed that where its ravages have been worst the water-supply is either defective or polluted, and we may hope that this terrible lesson will lead to the establishment of

proper water-supply in every town of the republic.

The most painful circumstances in connexion with the present visitation is not the sickness itself but the atrocities committed on poor emigrants from Europe under the name of sanitary supervision. It is almost incredible that such things could occur in a Christian country, where we see such efforts for schools and the march of civilization. Europeans would do well not to come to Buenos Ayres when quarantine exists.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- -It is said that the stock of the new water and drainage works company of Campinas, São Paulo, amounting to 2,500,000\$, has been all taken.
- -Among the exports from Ceará last year were of caju wine, 2,359 litres of cattle and 123 litres of horses. A curious manner of estim ating live stock.
- -The vicar of a parish in Minas has just been granted a privilege for gold mining and diamond hunting near Diamantina. Fancy a clergyman going in for a search after filthy lucre!
- -The receipts of the Victoria, Espirito Santo, custom honse during the half year ending 31st December amounted to 181,443\$352. For the fiscal year 1885-86 the receipts were 216,321\$366.
- -The São Paulo Correio Paulistano of the 25th state that coffee trees in the Serra Negra region are loaded with extemporaneous flowers, the trees having at the same time fully developed fruit. A February blossoming is an extraordinary occur-rence, and it will be interesting to note what the result will be.
- -The Correio de Santos is informed by a gen tleman who has been travelling through the province of São Paulo that the district about Ribeirão Preto, São Simão, etc., on the Mogyana railway, will produce an enormous crop of coffee, the trees being heavily loaded with fruit. There has been an abundance of rain in this district.
- -A correspondent of the Jornal at Parahyba do Norte writing on the 14th nlto. gives a blue account of the silting up of the river in front of the capital. He prophecies that ere long vessels will be unable to reach the wharves. The creation of a port at Cabedello becomes daily more neces-The Comte d'En railway was extending this branch.
- The report of the inspector general of instruc-tion in the province of S. Paulo, dated 18th Decr. last, states that in the last fiscal year the expense with schools reached 775,7138. There were 1,041 public schools, or 645 for boys and 396 for girls. There were 15,934 boys and 9,074 girls entered, and the attendance was 12,363 of the former and 7, 169 of the latter.
- -The province of Paraná seems to be struggling with deficits also. On the 17th ulto, the president with deficits also. On the 17th uto, the president stated that receipts in 1885 estimated at \$27,840\$ only produced 676,746\$, while expenses were 1,206,793\$. The difference was partly met by the issue of bonds, but the deficit carried to 1886 amounted to 226,162\$. Up to Docember 31st last the deficit had reached 396,432\$.
- -The Diario Mercantil, of San Paulo, of the 22nd nlt., complains of the large number of boys of 12 to 18 years of age who are without occupation and who are habitual loafers about the streets of that city. The Diario is quite right in calling attention to the evil. Boys of the ages specified ought to he in school, or learning some useful trade. Street loading is only a cheap nursery for criminals.
- -The province of São Panto has paid out the following sums in three years for the passages and entertainment of immigrants :

1883.84 ... 110,284\$906 1884.85 ... 358,534 840 1885.86 ... 332,529 489 801,349\$235

-According to a statistical table published in the Diario do Gram Para the exports of rubber from Pará in 1886 amounted to 13,311,417 kilogrannies, officially valued at 32,192,444\$630. The official value of all other exports amounted to 2,748,166\$614, making a total exportation of 34,-940,600\$744. The rubber exports showed a great increase over 1885, but a decrease is shown in

-The relatorio of the president of S. Panlo states — The Federation of the president of S. Panlo states there had been in the year (1886?) 328 trials by jury, of which 89 were for marder and 55 assault with intent to kill. There were 116 condemnations and 291 acquittals. Of the condemnations, 3 were to death, 13 to flogging and 12 to the galleys for life. There had been 5 bankruptices brought before the courts, of which 1 was fraudulent. The assets are stated to have been 4,499,648\$ and liabilities 5,546,866\$.

-The Campinas tramway carried 19,045 passengers and the receipts were 3,775\$360 in February.

-The auditors of the Porto Real central sugar factory state that the last crop year left a loss of

-The Provincia de S. Paulo hears that rich diamond fields have been discovered near Franca, in that province.

-Up to the 1st inst. 6,711 slaves had been registered at Campinas, S. Paulo, exclusive of 118 sexagenarians, who are liable to various terms

- -On the very day that the provincial assembly of S. Paulo passes a law to abolish lotteries, the presidency issues a new scheme for these same lotteries. A veto seems clearly to be meant for the law.
- -Engineers Crokatt de Sá and Smith de Vas concellos have contracted with the president of Minas Geraes to furnish a map of the province. The cost is fixed at 8,000\$, and the province is to receive 1,000 copies.
- -The Paulistas think it might be just as well to —The Paulistas Hink it might he just as well to left up on the 26th February as a holiday. It ap-pears that the Emperor and Empress visited the province on this day, and since the imperial visit the day is observed as a holiday.
- -On the 25th ulto, the S. Paulo court of appeals confirmed the decision of the jury condemning José Pinto de Almeida Junior, the Campinas murderer, to death. This murder was surrounded with fearfu details, and the motive was robhery.
- -The Diario da Bahia states that a marine on the gunboat Traripe received 300 blows, on the 9th ult. and that he was in a deplorable condition from the punishment. We are waiting to hear that the commandant of that vessel has been suspended for three months from the exercise of his profession.
- -The idlers in Campinas, São Paulo, had a free exhibition on the 19th, in which the national institution was seen to perfection. A slave belong. ing to a man named Joaquim Celestino de Abreu sing to a man named Joaquim Celestino de Abreu hand, in his master's own hand, in his master's own drawing room, and with the windows to the street all open. The poor wretch's cries attracted a large crowd in the street who saw pearly the whole performance, the flog-gitter theme finished in anyther nearest. ging being finished in another room. Probathis is the patriarchal feature of the institution. Probably

-The minister of finance has notified his colleague of agriculture that the debts owing on their lands by immigrants ought to be collected by treasury agents. From the figures given (Jornal, March 1st) it appears that the colonists of Santi Catharina, Espirito Santo and Rio Grande do Sul are owing the following amounts on their lands:

Blumenau (S.	Catharina)	594,318\$128
Brusque	"	3-49-3-490
Azambuja Egolisio Santa	<i>n</i>	1,520 095
Rio Grande	colonies	2, 3, ,74
No Grande	"	2.959,461 829

Total 4,614,379\$234

The minister states that these figures do not include all the amounts due the state, because of the confusion existing in the records. He also calls attention to circumstance that the prices of lots are not the same in different colonies. the Rio Novo and Castello colonies of Espirito Santo the lots are charged at an average of 187\$550, while in that of Santa Leopoldina, same province, they figure at 31\$250.

-The relatorio of the president of the province of Minas Geraes, dated 1st January, states that the receipts for 1884-85 were estimated at 3,272,740\$, while the actual receipts were :

Ordinary...... 3,628,192\$ 13,804 Illegal collections.... 1,041 Issue of honds 513,150 4,164,629\$

The expenses were fixed at 3,272,740\$: they

Ordinary expenses..... 3.371,479\$ debts..... Deficit 1883-84... Interest and subsidies to railways and 67,883 central factories..... 420,429

The figures for 1885-86 can only be verified in March next and the amounts collected are given as

Issue of bonds 937,165

Comparing the ordinary revenue as above, with the ordinary expenses, or 3,381,171\$, there remains a balance of 180,694\$ to be carried to 1886.87. a balance of 180,694\$ to be carried to 1886-87.
The receipts for 1886-87 are estimated at 3,263,-

-On the 28th the S. Paulo provincial assembly passed a law abolishing lotteries and to establish tax of 12,000\$ on clealers in lotteries of other provinces

—According to the Journal do Recife, Pernambuco has the champion Tanner of the day—an old man, 80 years of age, who has been fasting for three months. He drinks water, sweetened with sugar, at night—and that is all. If appears, however that has confined in the anticepture for the ever, that he is confined in the penitentiary for the crime of murder, where he has been secluded for

-The city of Campos is rapidly gaining an unenviable reputation for disorder and crime.

During Carnival a fight between two rival societies led to the killing of one man and the wounding of several others. Then on the last day a man named Cassalho was assassina Then on the last day of Carnival erowded dining-room of the Hotel Francez by a young fellow named Osorio, who was captured. The city is full of capangas and the population live in constant fear.

RAILROAD NOTES

-Traffic on the Rezende and Arêas railway was resumed on the 23rd ult, after a long interruption.

-A Campinas paper says that the Paulista and Mogyana lines are refusing to continue collecting the tax on passengers.

-During the three days of the carnaval the suburban trains of the D. Pedro II railway carried 28,333 passengers.

-The fiscal engineer of the Campos and Carangola railway reports receipts for November 40,170\$220 and expenses 27,255\$307, leaving a balance of 12,914\$913.

-The January receipts of the Macahe and Campos railway were 109,350\$220. Expenses are not given. For the same month last year receipts were 118,809\$830.

-A telegram to O Paiz dated 27th ulto. states that the railway from Antonina to Assunguy, province of Paraná, was inaugurated on that date. concession is provincial.

-On the 18th ulto. the Treasury agency at Pernambuse was instructed to pay to the Great Western of Brazil railway 14,371\$, duties paid on material imported from January, 1880 to

-On the 24th ulto, the president of Rio de Janeiro authorized the director of the Cantagallo railway to order through the government agent in Europe, machinery and waggons to the of 220,000\$.

-The January receipts of the Bragança railway, of Part, recently purchased by that province, amounted to 4,579\$600, and the expenses to 9,604\$170, leaving a deficit of 5,024\$570.

-The November receipts of the São Paulo railway amanted to 910,199\$580 and the expenditures to 325,618\$360, leaving a balance of 584,581\$220. This increases the balance since 1st July to 2,061,926\$980.

-By an aviso of the 24th ult. the minister of agriculture authorizes the payment of 100,000\$ to the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro company on account of guaranteed interest for the second half of last year.

-The meeting of shareholders of the Bahia and Minas railway called by order of the legal authorities on the 26th was not attended by directory, nor were the books produced. business is becoming more and more complicated.

-The traffic receipts of the Principe de Grac Pará railway in 1886 were 793,508\$180, and expenses 407,017\$496. The dividend was 16\$ per share against 18\$ for the preceding year. The balance sheet shows 4,768,913\$ as cost of steamers and railway, and 283,742\$ cost of the steamer Itamaraty. Rolling stock is 589,690\$. Capital paid up is 2,500,000\$ and debenture debt 3,859,800\$.

-By the inauguration of the Jahú station, the Rio Claro, S. Panlo, railway is completed. total length of the lines, with termini at Araraquara and Jahu, is about 264 ½ kilometres, and the ital of the company is 5,000,000\$, on which 37\$400 per share in dividends has been distributed and 12\$ additional was earned up to 31st Dec. last. The company has no assistance from government, and is a proof that paying railways are possible in S. Paulo, at least.

-A correspondent of the Gazeta de Noticias thinks that some arrangement should be arrived a by which coffee destined to Rio might be brought via the S. Paulo and Rio and D. Pedro II railways. The question seems to be how much S. Paulo is destined to Rio. As the S. Paulo and Rio railway owes some 6,000,000\$, and apparently never will be able to pay the Treasury this amount. never will be anote to pay the Transay, the would it not be sensible to disappropriate the line, and work it under the D. Pedro II system? distressing to see how unpatriotic this inspector is!

-The December traffic receipts of the Natal and Nova Cruz railway were 11,215\$530 and expenses 17,029\$214, leaving a deficit of 5,813\$684.

—On the 4th the government agent in Europe was authorized to purchase four locomotives for the D. Pedro II railway at a cost of \$3,000.

The balance sheet of the União Valenciana railway dated 31st December last shows a paid up capital of 1,080,173\$, debentures 600,000\$ and reserve fund 36,937\$. Rolling stock figures for 181,868\$, and the lines from Valença to Desengano and to Rio Preto 1,398,042\$.

LOCAL NOTES

—Telegrams dated yesterday (4th) at night describe the Emperor's condition as more favorable, although the jaundice continues.

-The latest touch in lottery advertising is to put a band in a waggon and perambulate

—Mr. Mackenzie says bis sewing machines are "silent siagers", or, to paraphrase, "songs without words."

-The Barão de Guimarães, chief of the patent ureau, is credited with an intention to patent leather boots.

-Preliminary work has been commenced on the Rio Flour Mill and Granaries property. The mill will be built on Rua da Gambóa.

The theft of anything over a hundred contos will soon confer as many privileges upon a man as a commenda in the Order of the Rose.

-The Correio Paulistano felicitates the province of S. Paulo on the selection of its proprietor and editor-in-chief as senator in the place of the late José Bonifacio.

-An exchange says: "Trying to do busiaess without advertising is like winking at a girl in the dark. You may know what you are doing, but no dark. one else does."

-If under hypnotic influences you feel inclined to annex alien property, a smart rubhing of the scalp relieves the symptons. A brick-bat would appear a specific remedy.

-Amerigo Vespucci died on February 25th, 1512. We were not personally acquainted with him, but it is generally supposed that he gave a name to the Western hemisphere.

-The daily press is making great fun of the padres, because they do not wear unmentionables under their petticoats. Why not let them leave off the skirticoats? The weather is so very warm.

—How about those two much money was raised and Osorio, for which so much money was raised theological men in this city? Is there no -How about those two monuments to Caxias way to make these commissions give an acount of themselves?

-A death occurred the other day from "fraqueza evidente," or "evident weakness"--at least so the doctor reports. Taking the medical nomenclature into consideration, the obituary reports are not near as serious reading as one would naturally expect.

-The post office authorities do not seem to be up to French; a letter to the consul of "Sa Magesté tres fidele," was sent to St. Fidelis. What great difference can there he twixt tweedle dum and tweedle dee.

-The minister of agriculture has appointed a commission to entirely reform our postoffice service. As the amount to be expended is limited to 2,000\$, the results are likely to be in the same

-A thief, who had hired himself as a waiter in family here, and who availed of the first opportunity to follow his profession, was recently ar His career seems to have heen prosperous, for among the various operations attributed to him are; 16,000\$ in one case, and three others of important amounts in money and jewellry.

-The "soiled clothes" of Senator Affonso Celso and Deputy Cesario Alvim are still being washed in public—but the stains will not out. The coolness with which they call each other liars and ness with which they can cach clink will he knaves is simply astounding. The climax will he reached when they call each other "no gentleman."

-By an imperial decree of the 26th ult. Deputy Antonio da Silva Prado, minister of agricul commerce and public works, was chosen senator from the province of São Paulo. This is the second senatorship secured by the present cabinet, and leaves but one representative of the lower house, with one vacancy to fill.

-We regret to note that the sanitary inspector apprehended and destroyed, on the 26th ult., a quantity of spurious "canned tomatoes" of domestic production, but bearing the label of a well-known Lisbon exporter. The contents was a mixture of potatoes, colored, kitchen salt and cochineal. Le is —H. M. the Emperor has accepted the honorary presidency of the Associação Commercial.

—Urgent repairs to the extent of 230\$ at the Senate Chamber have been authorized.

—An exchange says a Blue Ribbon meeting was completed spoilt by the orator endeavoring to blow the froth off a glass of water.

—On the 28th ulto, the service of carrying yellow fever patients to the Jurujuba hospital was commenced. The launches leave Palace square.

—The Fornal hears that Dr. Fernandes Pinheiro, the government purchasing agent in Europe, has been ordered to fix his residence in London, instead of Paris.

The report is that the new minister from Uruguay is to come prepared to settle the debt due by that republic to this empire. It is about time that the business was liquidated.

—The minister of empire has shut down on an expense at the Imperial Chapel denominated "Anno de Morto." We do not know what it is, but Barlo de Mamoré evidently considers it dispensable.

—The commission to arrange the Missions boundary question is likely to the expensive. The chief is to have 3,000\$, the commissarios 2,000\$ and the assistants 1,400\$ each for mileage (ajudas de custo.)

—About a year ago a Bahia fort fired on the Fr. str. La France and killed a passenger. The husiness seems to have heen settled by the steamship company paying 2,000 francs and the Brazilian government 4,000 francs.

—The statue of Buarque de Macedo was duly inaugurated on the 1st inst. The statue was destined for the unfinished fountain in the Largo do Valdetaro, but was finally placed in the S. Diogo station of the D. Pedro II railway.

—In the S. Anna ward here, an association has recently been formed to convert irregular marriages into regular marrimound contracts, to furnish spiritual assistance to sick people and also to furnish moral and religious instruction to children.

—The custom house has come in for a share of atlention, for complaints are daily made as to delays in the examination of goods. When a custom house officer is also a sub-delegate of police, it does not seem strange that one or the other service must suffer.

—O Paix of the 26th ulto. hears that the Banco Internacional had leased the property on the corner of Ruas da Alfandega and Primeiro ite Março for 25 years at an annual rent of 13,500\$. At the expiration of the lease the huilding to be erected and the land will revert to the landlord.

—The amount of swindling and defaulting in this city at the present moment is positively alarming. It is fast becoming necessary to do hustiness only for cash in advance. And the worst of it is that there is a large and increasing number of men who look upon the payment of a debt as a favor conferred.

—The Buenos Aires Standard is informed that a Tucuman planter is about to try the experiment of coffee-growing. It is anticipated that coffee can be grown, but whether as cheaply as in Brazil remains to be seen. If it can be grown at all, a protective duty will probably be invented to cover the difference in cost of production, which in the end will come out of the pockels of the unhappy consumers.

—The new gerente of the telephone company has been impelled, nucler the complaints of the press, to announce that no one but his predecessor is to blame for bad service, as he took charge only in February. It was preity near the heginning of February when the Banco Anxiliar put Victor Dias out and Mirandola Fillo in, and as the complaints increased toward the end of February it is difficult to understand the force of the explanation.

—The Diario de Noticias of the 4th hears that the following companies have been denounced for doing business in the empire without the authority of the government: "Hamburg Steam Navigation" and the "Kosmos," also of Hamburg, the Fiorio and Rubattino and "La Veloce" of Genoa, and the New Zenland Shipping and Shaw Savill and Albion companies. Various insurance companies are also referred to. The Singer sewing machine company has been fined 2,2008 and ordered to pay in the amount within eight days.

—A table recently published in the Gazeta da Tarde gives the following figures of receipts of coffee in (1,000 hags) in Rio and Santos for eight months of crop years:

	Rio	Santos	Total
1881-82	2,801	1,160	3,961
1882-83,	3,302	1,321	4,623
1883-84	2,443	1,421	3,864
1884-85,	3,012	1,415	4,427
1885-86	3,097	1,339	4,436
1886-87	2,733	1,882	4,615
From liese it appears	that the	current	Crop ie-

romethese it appears that the current c ceipts have only been exceeded in 1882-83. —In satisfaction of the insults to which St. Schastian, our patron saint, was subjected by the sinners of the carnival, on the 6th there is to be a mass and general communion in the Capuchin convent on Castle hill.

—The cargo of jerked heef per Alvington which caused so much writing and seemed likely to cause a diplomatic question was finally discharged on the 4th. Some hundred bales only are said to have been condemned.

—A Sr. Martins claimed to have invented an illuminating bomb shell and eight of them were experimented on the night of the 3rd at the gunnery school. The result was negative, for the shells did not illumine a bit.

—The minister of marine thinks there are too many superior officers of the navy on duty at the Adjutant General's department, and orders that some changes be made, either in appointing them to vessels, or reducing their gratifications.

.—On the 4th the minister of agriculture addressed a circular to the presidents of provinces asking for information as to the decadence of mining interests in the empire, which information is to be brought before the legislature with a view to the correction of the evil.

to the correction of the evil.

—One of the reforms already accomplished by the new 30th of February gerente of the União Telephonica is the publication of a monthly resumé of the subscription list by which it appears that the February increase amounted to 5. The personal solicitations of the new gerente among his friends ought certainly to have produced belter results than this.

—The Havas Agency has again covered itself with glory. On the 26th it sends us a Washington telegram of the 26th ult. stating that "the 4th of March has been marked for the closing of the sessions of the American Congress." Did we not know that the Congress expired by limitation on that day, and that the Congress assembles immediately after, we should feel that something had happened.

—The Jornal of the 27th ulto, states that an epidemic, with all the symptons of heri-heri has appeared at the government powder mill near Estrella, on the way to Petropolis. The district from the hay to the faot of the mountains has long been known as a hot-hed of ague, and the new epidemic is attributed to the abandonment of the country hy farmers, through which all drainage has been neglected. Yet not so many years ago, the whole of these lambs were enlivated and very productive.

—A colleague has noticed that when a tall and a short man meet on a rainy day, the short one invariably lifts his imbrella over the long one. A goose will dip his head to go under a frimphal arch, and for the same reason does the short man lift his umbrella, viz hecause he is a goose. Streel scenes are amusing all over the world. A story is current of a man who was startled to hear a respectable old gentlemen immediately in front of him say in a loud tone: "Well! I am it-d." Whether he had that moment abandoned all hope of future salvation, or merely left his keys at home, the story does not explain.

—The city of Buenos Aires has been served by two telephone companies for the last five years, through whose competition charges have been kept down to a moderate figure. Recently a consulidation was effected through the arganization of a new company which bought out both of the old ones. Charges were at once raised about 50 per cent. and the manager announced that no reclamations through the press would be attended. As the service was getting bad, this attempt to "hulhloze" subserthers aroused a great deal of indignation, and steps, were at once taken to organize a cooperative company, the subscribers heing shareholders. In one day some 5,000 shares were taken, How would a co-operative company do in Rio, to teach the Unito Telephonica that the public is to be served, not feeced!?

—The Joinal is the authority for the following tables showing the movement of passengers during the three Carnaval days:

Villa Isabel tramway	60,808
S. Christovão do	123,597
Carris Urbanos do	146,114
Jardim Bolanico do	107.347
D. Pedro II railway (suburbs)	28, 334
Rio do Ouro 11	149
Ferry hoats	27,335
Total	493,684
The dead heads ourselves 1	

ne dead heads numbered

	Villa Isabel tram	waj	y	3.60
	S. Christovão	do	y	16, 10
	Carris Urbanos	do		1,18
	Jardim Botanico	do		10,34
i				27.00

crop ie- It would be interesting to know how many of these 31,236 ilead-heads were on public service.

—The Argentine immedial Palagonhi arrived here on the night on the 3rd, 45 days from Trieste. After a short stay in our port the vessel proceeds south.

—The Jornal of the 1st relates a story ahout a man who held two bills against another for 4,000\$, Seeing that the debtor could not, or would not pay the whole sum, the creditor offered to discount them at 40 per cent. On the 26th ult. this ofter was accepted, and the debtor, one Augusto José Lopes, took a roll of money from his pocket to count, requesting the creditor to pass a receipt on the backs of the two bills. After the bills were properly receipted, Lopes suddenly discovered that he had not money enough. He burried out after the halance, carrying the money with him, saying that he would return in 15 minutes, but his victim is still waiting. On the 28th he advertised the bills as lost.

MARRIED.

BARRAS—WILLIOT.—At Rio Grande do Sul on the 21st February, HARRY HAYWOOD BARRAS, M. I. M.E., Locomotive Superintendent, Southern Brazilian Railway, to Alleck Helke delest daugher of the late Gendall Wilmot, Rio de Janeiro.

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE.

February 23.—The market opened at 22 on Louison at the banks, but the Internacional in the afternoon advanced its rates to 22 116 on Loudon and 431 on Paris. A Liri lustraces was reported at 22 -22 116 for bank sterling and at 22½-22 316 from second hands. Countervial was quoted at 22316, 234 and 22516. Commercial france 426-427. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$506, sellers at 11\$100. February 24.—Rates at the banks were 221116 of Loudon.

Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$-060, seiters at 11\$-100. February 24.—Rates at the banks were 22116 on London 431—432 on Paris and 353 on Hamburg at 50 dps; 2\$-270 on New York at sight. The official rate at the English banks was on head offices. From second bands bank sterling was reported at 22½ and at this rate on lead offices also. Commercial sterling was quoted at 22 at 6-22½ and frances at 466. The market was quiet. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 1\$-500, sellers at 1\$-500.

Pebruary 25.—The market was at a shad-shill, and rates at the banks unchanged. The English Bank was a drawer at 22 19 60 mbulers. Commercial serting was quoted at 24 24 - 22 316. Bank francs were reported at 431 and commercial at 46. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11,566, sellers at 11500.

February 36.—There was in claining in official rates, and very little doing at 22 116 for hank and 22 3166—22½ for councerial sterling. From second hands, hank sterling was quoted at 22 ½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$566, sellers at 11\$120.

11\$506, sellers at 11\$106 per liberium and the properties of the market is quiet. Some little business was reported in bank on head office at 22½ and from second lambs at 23½—2316. Commercial steeling was quoted at 23 at 16 feet. Severeigns cheed with buyers at 11\$606, sellers at 11\$406.

March 1—Official rates at the banks were 22 116 on London, 437 on Paris and 531—535 on Hamburg 21 00 the 1936 on New York at sight. Market mite with bills on head office quoted at 22½ and commercial stering 22 216 22½. Bank francs were flowe at official rate and commercial at 426. Soversigns closed with huyers at 11\$000, selbers at 11\$140.

March z.—Rates at the banks were advanced to 22/6 on London, 430 on Paris and 532—533 on Hamburg at 90 dy: 25260 on New York at sight. The English banks were drawers on head offices only. Pron second danals bank sterling was reported at 22316, and connected was quoted at 22316—22%. Bank on Paris was reported at 430 and connected frances at 445. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$500, sellers at 11\$50.

March 3.—Rates at the banks are nucleanged and there is very little doing. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 22 316, and some irilling amounts of commercial at the same rate. Commercial francs 427. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$680, xellers at 11\$550.

March 4.—Rates at the hanks are still 22½ at the English banks on head offices. Commercial sterling is quoted at 22316—22½, and although there is a scarcity of hills the market is considered firm.

-On the 26th ult. the two English hanks despatched

-On the 23rd ult. the Banco Delcredere made a further calt of 15 per cent. or 30\$ per share, payable up to the 16th inst.

—The R. M. S. Lapiata arrived at the Lazaretto on the agrd ult brought £16,000 in gold to this port from the River Plate.

—Messus, Michel Calogeras, Luiz Vidal Leite Ribeiro and Candido Alves da Silva Potto were re-elected directors of the Carris Urhanos tramway on the 38th ult.

Carris Urbanos tramway on the 28th ult.

—At the general meeting of the shareholders of the Service Maritimo (lighter) company on the 28th ult. Mr. Henri Lenhá was elected a direction and Mewrs. E. W. May, Nama do Rego Maccdo and E. P. Frank, Auditors.

1 "	
-The February receipts at the Rio custom	
Importation	3,093,482\$652
Port dues	16,885 9,0
Exportation	288,163 042
Samilies	2,068 0110
Surtax of 5 per cent	
	155,147 587
Daniel's	3,556,649\$036
Deposits	24,670 611
Restitutions	27,644 004
Internal Revenue receipts	446,413 521
	9999913 521

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

IST - ISTH FRURUARY.

| F.rckange | passed. | 683,360 | at | 2136-22\%1). | Pianes 1,465,577 | 422-437 reis | R. Marks 127,312 | 528-538 reis. | Cafter sold. | 72,816 hags weighing 4,568,960 kilogramme-

			``
	SALES OF STO	CKS AND SHARES	
	February 23	THE WALL	٠.
fig	Five per cent apol	ices	979 000
110	> do		
600			001/ 01
6	Banco Commercial .	••••••	9772 Y0
60	i ilo .		
3,3	Gião Pará R.R		233 000
38	ilo 26th.		205 000
73	do subsid	d	
50	Leahlade Insce		11
26	Commercio e l-avo	ııra	210 000
	February 24.		210 000
q	Five per cent, apolio	es	
33	do do		979 000
,00u\$	dn		978 000
500\$	Gold Long 1868 63.		971/2 %
92	Banco do Brazil	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
250	Banco Internacional	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	256 000
56	ilch, Leonolding P. I	R. 200\$	60 000
50	S Antonia I. I	Parlua R.R.	180 000
45	Ferry Co.	railiia K.R	204 000
43	live notes Power (. Real do Brazil	98 oh
1.5	Total	Keal do Brazil	
	ehntary 25.	ld 5601 1 series	86 ით
2	Five per cent apolice	es	979 000
50 400\$	rto		980 000
	ila		9736 %
8110 \$	n iln		97.7 %i
40	Banco Commercial		233 000
80	Banco Internacionat,		60 500
2	Danco Rural		320 000
24	reabolemu K.K	******	118 000
40	110 200\$		180 000
100	Sorocabana R.R.	100\$.	621/2 %
165	hyp. notes Banco Pres	dial	70 0
70	ıı ılo		701/ %
16	и Вансо С	. Real ilo Brazil	74 .0
	(gol)		85 000
32	ıı ilo	1 t o	86 000

24	Leopoldina R.R.		
40	ileb. ilo 200\$	118 o	
100	Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	180 o	
165	hun notes D	621/2	ο;
70	y a series transco i regular	70	o;
16		701/4	9;
10	ii oanca C. Real ilo Brazil		
	(gold 5%) 2 series	85 o	00
32	110	86 o	
	Fehrnary 26.		
40	Five per cent, apolices,	_	
10	ıla	978 o	
5	Bunco do Brazil	979 00	
10	do	255 Oc	
50	do Banco Internacional.	256 or	
80	ilo	60 5a	
24		€ oc	'n
50	Banco Rural	322 00	n
75	Leopuldina R.R.	118 60	ю
100		550 on	O
100	Surecabana R.R. 100\$	6236 0	'n
100	Vigilancia Iusce	14 00	0
202	hyp. notes Banco Predial	fig3/4 9,	ń
11	10	70 9	'n
- "	" Banco C. Real do Brazil		
	[gold 5%] 2 series	86 go	0
¥	ebruary 28.		
90	Five per cent. apolices.	_	
66	Banco do Brazil	978 nac	3

0.0	Banco do Brazil	**
13	Bauco do Conmercio.	255 000
45	Banco Industrial	220 000
3140	deb. Sorncabana R R. 100\$	185 000
100	Janlim Botanico transway	63 04
63	Brazileira de Navegação	131 000
50	hyp. notes Banco Predial	278 000
100	" linneo C. Real ilo Brazil [6%]	69½ II _{II}
1.0	in pind sol a soim	77 °ı
	18010 3701 2 NOTICE	86 ona
P	danda i.	
45	Five per cent. apolices	0
aa\$	ilo	978 000
45	Banco Industrial	97½ %
130	Banco Internacional.	185 000
50	Lealdarle Insce	61 000
50	Vigilancia de	11 000
8	Commercio e Lavoura,	14 000

· ·	hyp. notes Banco de Brazil	nn 0.
226	Banco Picilial	6036 94
- 3	Jarch 2.	774
28	Five per cent. apolices	
6n	Banco Internacional	978 000
	Banco Internacional	61 ppo
XXX	do roth	6
80	do	01 000
	do 15th	61 000
15	deb. Sorocahana R R. too\$	63 %
íio -	Jardim Botanico transway.	
F-0	Alliana In	133 000
50	Alliança Insce	28 000
50	Lealdade do	1.0 000
		11 000
UU	hyp. notes Baneo Predial	6016 00
20	n do	
		70 90

12	11 Banco C. Real do Braz	il (6%)	76 %
3.	Farch 3.	1.107	/· //
2 7	Five per cent, apolices	· · · · · · · ·	978 000
50	Banco Internacional		6
50	A mança Trisce		
20 70	Lealdade do		11 500
30	hyp. notes Banco Piedialdo		
8	Banco C. Real ile S. F	aulo.	70 °6
6	n Banco (! Real do	Brazil	

[gold 5%] 1 serie

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF FEBRUARY 1271,

Government Stocks.

1862 416 1	ner ct.	Loan 99-101	
1865 5		11 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
1871 5		,, 97-99	
1875 5	**	,, 98—100	
1879 41/2	,,	,, 93—95	
1883 41/2	17	,, 90-92	
1886 5	**	,, 96-97	
		H = Domeson	

pain	Railways .
20	Alagons, Lim. 7 per et guarantee 14-15 do deh. 6 103-105
20	
20	
20	Imp. Cent. Bahia
100	0 ' 9 Commonla deh. 5% per ct 102-104
20	
100	
100	D. Thereza Christina deb. 5½ per cent. 92-94
20	do 7 per ct. gnar 7½-8½ Gow Western of Brazil 2 per ct. gvar 19-20
20	Great Western of Brazil 7 per ct. guar 19-20 do 6 per ct. deb. stock 114-116
100	I Broz Natal & Nova Critz 6-7
20	do smp 5/2 per cr 91.—93.
20	Minas & Rio Lin. 7 per ct. guar 21 1/4-21 1/4
100	do deb. 6 per ct, 104-100
100	
100	Porto Alegre & Nova Hamburgo deb. 6% 95-100 Recife a S. Francisco 7 per ct. guar 103-105
100	deb sie ner ct.
100	S Paulo 2 per ct. guar 40-41
100	do deb. stock 5% per ct 130-132
100	
100	
20	6 per ct. lrred 116-118
100	West, S. Panlo deb. 7 per ct 112-114
100	West of a fine and y t

Miscellaneous.

pa id 15	Amazon Steam Navigation	-9½
10	Luglish Bank of Rio, Lim	1614-1714
10		-27
25	Rio City Improvements	
100	do deb. 5 per. ct	-105
2	Braz, street tramways, Lim	1½-1¾.
	Biaz. Submarine Tel	101/2-101/4
10	do bonds 5 per cent	104-107
100	do bonds 5 per cent.	73/8-75/2
15	West. & Braz, Tel, Lim	514-514
716	do prefer do defer do de b. A 6 percent	5/4-5/4
-12	do defer,	
1/4	do deb. A 6 percent	102-104
	do do B do	101-104
100	London, Plat. & Brazil Tel. Lim	3-31/2
10	London, Piki, & Brazii i eli Bini	100-103
100	do 6 per cent. deb	23-24
20	Bahia Gas	
10	Pará do	4-41/4
10	São Panlo do	14%-15%
	S. John del Rey gold mine	30-33
100	3. Julia del Rey Bore in in all	

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

* Receipts for 2 days. † Prices nominal.	and freight by steamer	do Good and, per to kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per rokilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States 30c & 5% 30c & 5% 30c & 5% 30c & 5% 3cc & 5%	Exchange on London, private	State of the market	Sales for United States, bags	do Santos	Receipts yesterday, bags	Stock this morning, bags		
	:	;	1	:	300 & 50°	22 ¼ d	quiet	9,000	7.000	5, 000	442,000	Fęb. 24	
	:	;	:	-	300 & 5%	221/4	quiet	:	8,000	9,000	431,000	Feb. 25	
	:	:	;	:	30C & 5%	221/4	quiet	1,000	7,000	8.000	458,000	Feb. 26	
	-	,	:	:	3cc & 5%	221/4	quiet	:	6,000	17,000*	471,000	Feb. 28	
	13 15116	3,550	13	6,050	300 & 5% 300 & 5%	221/4	quiet	11,000	10,000	10,000	454,000	Mar. 1	
	13 15116 13 15116	5-550	15	6,030		221/4	steady	10,000	11,000	10,000	450,000	Mar. 2	_
w	13 15/16	3,530	15	6,036	30€ & 5%	221/4	quiet	;	11,000	9,000	459,000	Mar. 3	
	13 15[16	5.350	.5	6,030	30C & 5%	22 1/4	quiet	. ;	6,000	7,000	466,000	Mar. 4	

	1 1	- 1	4	1	- 1
WEEKLY SUMMARY.	1				
Feb. 26th Sales for United States during the week 20,000 bags					
Sales for Europe etc do do	30 C	221/4	8,150	8,600	448,000
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere 6,000 , Freights by steamer 30 c. & 5%	30 €	227	8,150	8,000	458,000
do sail	-				
Stock at Santos this morning	30 C	2 3116	8,150	8,500	3,000
Receipts during week 10 25th Feb.			,	,	;
Shipments to United States do. 32,000	ľ				,
Steamers loading for United States 2	1	* 2	day	5	

MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, March 4th, 1887.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has again miled quiet, and although receipts show a further decline our stock its increased by some an,000 hags. On the 28th ult. quotations were reduced to those we give below, at which the market is said to be quiet, exporters not a syet allowing any marked desire to purchase, and with the steady increase of our stock, a further decline does not seem in any namer impossible. The published Europeau telegrams are generally unfavorable, but those from the United States appear to be rather more stimulating. That the dislocation of stocks is not yet appreciated either here or abroad seems evident to us. Consuming markets see a visible supply available within a short period by the interprovements of communication, and calculate on the needs of holders farcing lower prices on them. Delates and factors are kept firm by the exessition of business and believe that the necessition of consumers will oblige them to meet the view of holders. A sit seems almost impossible to combine such videly different opinions, the market is ledy to direct.

such widely different opinions, the market is likely to drag, and the means of endurance must be exhausted on one, or the other side, before the business is settled.
The sales as reported since our last have been:
33,218 bngs for the United States 3,981 Enrope Cape of Good Hope 10,823 Elsewhere
48,022 bags. The clearances since our last is one are:
United States: bags. Feb. 24 Baltimore Amer bk D. Pedro II. 10,003 25 New York Br str Biela. 14,374 Mar. 1 do Thames. 3,761
Rurope: Feb. 23 Channel f.o. Dan bg Margrethe

Elsewhere: Mnr. 1 River Plate Br str Tagus
Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 8,272 hags per day, against 9,346 bags for the preceding nine days.
The daily average in Pehruary was :

		ro, 576 ha	gs	
	ngainst	9,593	111 1 8 8	16
	70	8,718 ,	,, 188	5
	11	9,734	,, 188	4
	**	9,859 ,	, , 188	3
			,, 188	2
		14,627 ,		11
	Brokers' quotations this	morning	k mete:	
		per 10	kilos.	per arroba
	Washed	1100		nominal
	Superior		lo	do
	Good first		lo	do
	Regular first	5\$990-	6\$130	8\$800 9\$00
	Ordinary first	5 790 -	5 920	8 500 - 8 70
ı	Good second	5 450 -	- 5 650	8 000 - 8 30
	Ordinary second	4 770 -	5 240	7 000 - 7,70

Ordinary first	5 790 - 5 920	8 500 - 8 700
Good second	5 450 - 5 650	8 000 - 8 300
Ordinary second	4 770 - F 240	7 000 7 700
	4 770 - 5 240 nominal	nominal
Capitania		5 800 6 200
Escolha		
Stocks were this morning	g estimated to be	465,000-466,000
bags. The usual deducti	on of 6,000 bas	s for local con-
sumption in February has	heen made	,

mption in February has been unde. Vessels toading ant totad. New York Amer Ing E. S. Powell do Br str Delambre do Amer str Ptolemy do Amer str Ptolemy	bags
do Br str Delambredo Br str Ptolemydo Amer str Finance	
do Amer str Finance	8,300
New Orleans Br str Merchant	4,000
Southampton ,, Mondego	500

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO. Sall Sall Tot Shi Sto Avv

an pe to		8,	q			f	f i			1		1
	Feb. 23	Feb. 23 Feb. 24 Feb. 25 Feb. 26 Feb. 27 Feb. 28	Feb. 25	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	Feb. 28	Totals since 1st Fab.	Mar. 1 Mar. 2 Mar. 3	Mar. 2	Mar. 3	Totals since 1st July	
								,		ì	26.	
ccipts bags	4.716	9.018	8,461	6,269	10,131	9.758	296,134	10,081	9,222	6,701	2,758,300	
les U. States	9,028	;	971	2,000	,	11,000	108,622	10,219	:	}	1,402,209	
	:	:	:	178	1	403	12,234	3,400	;	;	863.789	
	:		:	1	:	:	;	}	;	;	63,950	
Elsewhere	1	1	205	1.518	:	8,835	19,251	155	}	}	143.523	
stal Sales bags	9,028	:	1,266	3,696	:	20,258	140,107	13.774	:	:	2,473,471	
ipments	11,573*	:	3.913	;	:	13,555	149-597	6,002	1	1	2,471,918	
00k	440,000 449,000		456,000	459,000 469,000		452,000	1	448,000 458,000	458,000	463,000	;	
verage price Ordinary 1st perarroba Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	8,600	:	8,600	8,000	8,600	1	3
do Goodand. do	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	6,130	;	8,150	8,150	8,150	i day	ux)
ne	22%	22%	223[16	22%	:	221/4		22%	22%	22 3116	1	* 2
reight per steamer, 5% primage	30 C	30 C	30 C	30 C	1	30 C	:	30 C	30 C	30 C	;	

Total clearances of	Coffee from	Rio during eight months	
	of even-se		

	DESTINATION	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85
to et, se, ne ed	UNITED STATES Baltimore Hampton Roads f. o. Sandy Hook f. o. Richmond Charleston Savannah Moble New Orleans. Galveston.	Bags. 1,034 489 194 377 164 485 39 398	Bags, 1,299 966; 318 300 4 203 9 252 265 231 46 298	Bags, 1,189 941 390 815 — 42 663 7 000 212 568 59 200
ier :	Total	1,432 749	1,943 250	1,932 187
of ors hat the ine or	EUROPE Channel f. o. HAVE- Antwerp Northof Europe & Baltic England Hordenux. Liabon t. o. Gibenline f. o. Mediternanean Total. Exswurine Exswurine Cope of Good Hope. Kibe & Coast.	34 508	82 513 76 339 209 715 83 355 15 032 1 739 303 417 869 590	303 443 136 987 16 511 7 290 3 299 355 167 960 022
	'Total	103 785	78 433	95 640
gs, 003 374 761	United States Europe Elsewhere,	843 59 103 78	869 590 78 433	960 c22 95 640
500	Totals	2,380 12	2,891 273	2,987 849
668 756	Total clearances of Co	ffee from l	Rio for Jar	nuary

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for January and February:

				-
DESTINATION	1887	1886	1885	
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags,	Bags,	
New York	167 342	369 706	275 253	
	47 490	70 254	88 804	E
Baltimore	47 490	79 - 34		
Hampton Roads f.o	- 1	- 1	_ i	
Sandy Hook f. o	- 1	- 1	- 1	
Richmond	- 1	- 1	-	1
Charleston	-		- .	•
Sayannah	_	5,652	16 780	
Mobile	_		- 1	
New Orleans	34 138	fig 280	86 716	
Galveston	5 000	11 200	23 700	
Galveston	3 000		<u> </u>	
Port Eads f.o		_	_	
St. Thomas f. o	_			I
Total	253 880	535 092	491 253	١.
Europk.				E
Channel t. o	2 500	3 58c	3 500	
Havre	7 652	12 804	16 g61	lı
Antwert	4 023	5 775	4 321	1 1
Amwert	21 502	49 434	45 464	1
North of Europe & Baltie	7 152	17 450	6 509	1
England		3 691	491	ŀ.
Bordeaux	1 317	3 091	491	1
Gibraltur f. o		_		ĺ
Lisbon f. o	4 100		_	١,
Portugal	_	984	249	١,
Mediterranean	20 753	55 916	69 407	ŀ
prediction in the second				1
Total	68 989	149 730	146 902	١.
J OGH		-49 73-		١.
***			1	l :
ELSBWHERE	10,000	5 507	3 040	1
Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast	10,000		3 040	ļ
River Plate & West Coast	3 348	7 064	4 581	Нi
Rio and Coast	-	1 -	-	П
l				П
'I'otal	13 348	12 571	7 621	ŀ
				ı
United States	253 880	535 092	401 253	Ł
Europe	68 989	149 739		П
Entope		12 571		П
Elsewhere	13 340	12 3/	/	Ι.
		600.000	645 776	1
Tetals	336 217	697 393	51 045 770	1

Imports.

Biokers report that there is little doing and the markets ne very quiet. The non-arrival of vessels has no doubt, astricted business, for there are no receipts to work on, and ending the arrival of supplies the import markets are likely he dull and uninteresting for some time to come.

Flour.—Receipts since our last teport are:

arburg from Baltimore;				
Castilla				
Codorus	687	11		
Chesapeake	687	,,		
Araby	700	19		
Crystal.	500	11		
Rockland	200	**		
Cordova	175	"		
Mt. Vernon	125	11		
Edgewood	125	**		
			4,871	brls,

Receipts and withdrawals for the same period are

Ago urs, and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

34,500 bris. American
1,500 , Chili
34,000 bris.

Brokers report the market quiet and weak at the following notations:

Houser's report the harvest quiet and weak at the tonowing quotations:

"riests, monital monital for possible for the following of the followi

13,471 pers. oi au sorts in the same month inst year.

PILCIP Pino. — The cargo ex Longfallow about 614,000
feet referred to in our last, is reported sold at 40\$000 per dor.
Brokers quote the market firm at 39\$000—40\$000 per dor.
Receipts in February were 1,055,492 feet, against 687,412
fert for the same month in 1886.

White Pine.—Receipts nil. Brokers quote at 115— 120 1s, per foot. Receipts in February were 20,385 feet, against nil in February, 1885.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing whatever to report. No receipts last month, nor in the same month last year.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts since our last report and quotations are nominal. Receipts in February were 1,183 doz. against 422 doz. in the same month last year.

doz. against 422 002. In the same month first year.

Keronene.—Receipts nil. Brokers report the market
flat at \$\$500 per case. Receipts last month were 27,816
cases, against 10,000 cases in the same month last year.

Lard.—The W. A. Marburg brought 400 kegs from Baltimore. We may quote invoices at 340 rs. per lb.; steady. Receipts in February were 2,550 kegs and 15 cases, against oil in the same month last year.

Rosin.—There are no receipts. Brokers continue quotations at 4\$000—10\$000 per bil. as to quality and weight. Receipts in February were 500 bils. against 201 bris. for the same month in 1886.

Turpentine.—Receipts are too cases per W. A. Mar-burg from Baltimore. In February we received 550 cases, against all in February, 1886.

against nil in February, 1886.

Bran.—There are no receipts of foreign, and brokers quote at 250-2500 per bag. In February receipts were 3.056 bags, against 11,922 bags in the same month last year.

Codfieth.—Receipts are 1,180 cases per Paranagud and 1,650 per Argentium from Hamburg. Retail quotations are 165000—18500 for cases and 235000—25000 for tubs. Last month receipts were 2,420 packages of Canadian and 4,550 cases Norweigh or 6,993 packages, against 617 packages in the same month last year.

Hay.—There are no receipts and we may continue quota-tions at 115-120 rs. per kilo. Receipts in February, large and small bales were 2,881, against 11,906 bales in February, 1886.

Cement —There are no receipts reported and we continue quotations, viz. British 6820—7800. German 68300—68500 and French 78200—78500 per lnd. Receipts last month were 2,800 British and 30 American, against 2,033 bris. for the same month last year.

tine same montin list year.

Indian Corn. —There are no receipts of foreign, which brokers quote at 3800—48200 per bag. Last month receipts of foreign matire were 13,145 bags, against 3,208 bags in Petrusty, 1886.

Cosil.—There have been no receipts. In Februsty the arrivals were 3,819 tons British and 32 tons Belgian against 20,980 of all sorts in the same month last year.

Rice.—Receipts are 1,350 bags per Argentina from Hamburg. Brokers continue quotations for first quality at 9\$000—9\$300 per bag, and second quality at 8\$900—9\$000, in lots.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 24,
3ALTIMORE—Amer lug William A. Maronrg; 678 tons;
Pillsbury; 40 ds; sundries to Levering & Co. MARCH 2.

TAJAHY—Dan bg Maria Petreus; 112 tons; Beck; 9 ds; sundries to Querroz, Moreira & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DEFARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.
FERRUARY 23.

ILHA DO SAL—Port bk Alke; 997 tons; Azevedo; ballast.
FEB. 24.
FALMOUTH f. 0.—Dan bg Margrethe; 18r tons; Kolsty; coffice.

coffee.

BARRADOS—Amer by Josefi; 470 tons; Snow; ballast.
ARRAGIF—Port ble Isolina; 254 tons; Barbosa; do.

BALTHINGRE—Amer ble D. Pedro II; 472 tons; Johnson; coffee.

DRIAWARE BREAKWATER—Br ship Parthia; 1527 tons; Eaton; ballast.

Kentor ballast.

FEB. v6.

FEB. v6.

BOA VISTA—Port bk Leonor; 446 tons; Fonseca; ballast.

PEBRAMBUCO—Port bg Littlador; 177 tons; Moraes; do.

FEB. 28.

PARAMAGUA'—Bt schr Abeja; 192 tons; Johnson; sundries.

MARCH 1.

PERRAMBUCO—Bt bg Brothers; 173 tons; Vibert; ballast.

MAR. 3.

S. FRANCISCO DO SUI —Don bk Richted; 200 tons; Jorgen-

MAK. 3.
S. FRANCISCO DO SUI.—Dan bk Richard; 290 tons; Jorgensen; sundries.
Vicronta—Br bg Anna Maria; 243 tons: Fitzwalter; ballat.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

sundries.
do
do
ballast.
do
do
do

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Since our last report the following charters are given in:
Amer lug E. S. Fenzell, coffee to New York, £380. Br
sch Abén and Dan ble Richard, Paranaguá and Valparaiso,
maté, 1¼ reals for the first and £400 in full for the latter.
Br lag Anna Muria, Victoria and Channel £0., coffee, 40r.
Br lug Whath Light, Bahia and Montreal, sugar 236 and
Brate Br Regulatirs, Paranaguá to Rio, or Santos, timber,
2,100%.
Friehlts—steamer:

30c per bag
30c do
30s per ton
30s do
30¢ do
30r do
40 fcs do
40 fcs do
354 do
40 fcs do
ros1716 per ton
1716-205 do

do South nominal 17]6 -205 do Channel f. o. Lisbon f. o. nominal 305--37]6 do VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Aeronant	Baltimore	
Alliança	Oporto	
Amal	Liverpool	
Aunie Burrill	Cardiff	15 Jan.
Auguste	Cardiff	16 Jan.
A. D. Bordes	Newport	4 Feb
Aldine	Richmond	18 Jan.
Antonia	Cardiff	
Activ.	Liverpool	
Blenheim	Swansea	6 Feb.
B10 Bio	Cardift	
Cerro Alegre	Cardift	to Jan.
Charles Cox	Brunswick	5 Jan.
Cora	at Dover	
Carrie Delap	Puget Sound	
Cherbourg	Pensacola	
Chieftain	New York	
Deucahou	Newcastle	7 Jan.
Dora	Liverpool	21 Jan.
Dictator	Cardiff	7 Jan.
Edith Mary	Hamburg	
Ellida D	Cardiff	
Emma Sims	Cardiff	8 Feb.
Episolou	Swansea	٠
Fands.	Sarilla Diver	

Glimt	22 Jan.										
Guiana	339,675, 200 50,000,000	\$000 33	6,003,100\$ 0,000,000	coo } Apo)	DENOMINATION Jan. July do do	1NTERRET 6 % 5 %	1,000 200-	800 I,	100 % 100	LAST QUOTATIONS
Heros Brunswick 2t Jan. 1da Oporto	199,600 39,000,000	000 2	119,600 119,600	000 de		do	5 %	1,000 1,000 1,000	000	978 000 	978\$000-980\$000
Idun. Middlesboro India. Liverpool Ithuriel Dover 20 Dec.	5),885,000	000 4	,683,000 ,989,600	000 000 Pro	do 1 vince of £	1868	41/2 9/0	f,000 20u-	000 1,1	20 000 99 ⁰ /11	99%
Jacob Pensacola Jurgen Hamburg	=	1 :	,679,000\$	oco Braz Crec	illito Real de	### HYPOTHECARY NOTES. Spazil	5 % 6 % 5 % 6 %	100 100	000	99 ⁵ / ₀ 76 ⁹ / ₀ 86\$000	74 % 77 %
Kate Burrill Cardifi 14 Jan. Lady Elibonk London	=		3,169,200 (1,59 7 ,600 (3,053,300 (000 000 Pred	do de lial	do S. Paulo	5 % 6 % 6 %	100	1,5 5 000 000	86 % 70 % 70 %	85 % — 70 % 0 ₀
Lottie Pensacola Moonbeam Brinswick 4 Jan. Magnolia Cardiff 27 Jan.						DEBENTURES' AND S					
Magnolia	CAPITAL.	SHARKS	SSUED	VAIUE	AID UP	NAMES	RESERVE PUND	LAST SALR	AM'T	PALD	LAST QUOTATIONS
Maria Carolina			-			BANKS			nat t	140	
Nor Pensacola Orinoco New York 11 Jan. Petrarch Autwerp	500,000\$ 33,000,000 12,000,000	2,500 105,000 60,000	All 30,000	200\$ 200 200 200	All All	Anxiliar. Brazil. Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.	20,171\$368 6,763,903 833 1,877,493 510	200≸000 255 000 235 000	9\$000 9 000 10 000	Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887 Jan. 3887	187\$000-204\$000 250 000-758 000 235 000
Prince Henry	2,000,000	10,000	30,000 All 30,000 15,000	200 200	40 100 All	do de S. Paulo.	1,607 881	52 000 81 000 220 000 120 000	9 000	Jan. 1887 Jan 1887 Jan 1887 Jan. 1887	50 000 51 000 220 000
Pusnaes Liverpool 8 Feb. Quillota Leith 22 Jan. Springwood Cardiff	20,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000	100,000	All All	200 200	60 50 70	do 3 series	73,562 664 95,106 311 5,590 960	50 000 70 000 02 000	3 700 3 000 3 800 2 000	Jan 1887 Jan 1887 Jan 1887	119 000—129 0.0
Senator Weber	£ 1,000,000 6,000,000 20,000,000	50,000 30,000 100,000	All All	£ 20 200 200	All 60	Delcredere English Bank, Limited Industrial e Mercantil Internacional	920,000 000	185 000 61 000	8 <	Nov. 1886 Jan. 1887	—190 000 61 000 61 500
Stella Wiese Hamburg 28 Jan. Theodor Live pool 15 Jan.	£ 3,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000	50,000 5,000 20,000	All All	£ 20 200 200	& 1n All	Internacional London and Brazilian, Lunited Mercavili de Santos. Predial Runal e Hypothecario	£ 250,000 500,000 000 130,000 000	27H 000 65 000	6 000	Oct. 1886 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1883	
Thomas S. Falch. Hamburg Tillid. Satilla River William Gordon Liverpool	1,000,000	5,000	All All	200 200	A11 40 20	PARTITION	3,425,499 094 72,140 030	322 000 77 000	3 200	Jan. 1887 Mai 1887	337 000-110 000
Venice Mobile 30 Jun. Zaritza Hamburg	12,000,000 6,000,000 1,300,000	50,000 —	20,000	200 200 200 200	40 — All	Bahia e Miuas	=	181 000	7 "10 8 "/0 2 1/2 0 10 0 1/2 "10	11ct 1886 Nov. 1886	
Zenobia	1,500,000 400,000 1,600,000	2,000 8,000	A11 A11	200 200 200 200	All All	Fenirito Santo a Caranda and Manieria		130 000 165 000 26 1100	1.000	Nov 1886 Nov 1866 Jan 1887	
ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS:	£70,000 1,500,000 1,300,000	7,500	1,926	£ 50 200 200	All	Juiz de Fóra to Pinú	9,777 149	195 000	6 0 ₀	Jan. 1887	
DATE NAME WHERE FROM CUNSIGNED TO	8,735,800 11,264,200 15,398,400	43,679 56,321	All All	200 200 200	A 11 20 	ilo 2nd series	170,827 718	180 000	61, 1/0	Jan. 1887 Jun. 1887 Oct. 1886	180 000
Feb. 23 Comte d'En Fr 25 Tijuca Gr 25 Stefanie Anst 46 Berlin Gr 45 Bremen* 22d 46 H. Stoltz & C	£ 493,600 8,000,000 3,071,000 8,100,000	40,000	31,081	£ 50 200 250	All	Macali é e Campos	127,000 000	550 nna 90 dee 76 ⁰ / ₀	6 12 0/0	Oct. 1886 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887	
27 Tagus B) South'top* (8) Royal Mail 28 Thames II) Santos Walter, H. & C	970,000	40,500	75,500	200 200 200	A11	Norte debentures	167,258 166	180 000	7 %	Oct. 1886 Oct. 1886 Jan. 1887	
28 V. de Balita Fr Mar. Argentina Gr I Chatham Br Britannia B) A. Lenbå & C Hamburg* 24d E. Johnston & C Norton, M'w & C Vision Sun, & C Vision Sun, & C Vision Sun, & C	1,200,000 4,100,000 6,500,000	6,000 32,500	1,350 12,500	200 200	All	Oeste de Minas. do debentures. Principe do Grão Pará. do subsidiary	30,293 459	180 000 184 000 220 000	5 000 7 00 7 000	Jan. 1887 Oct. 3886 Jan. 1887	***************************************
2 Copite Br Lytieton 24d ds Ilouda 10 lo	1,930,000 1,929,800 810,000	4,050	 AII	1 00 2 00 2 00		tlo subsidiary do debentures do do Rumal Bunanalense		95½ 0 198 000	032 0'n 7 0/0	Lm. 1887 Oct. 1886	
3 Pasanaguá Gr Santos (8h E Johnston & C	370,000 3,800,000 1,600,000	19,000	6,984	10N 200 200	All	S. Izabel do Rio Preto		90 ⁰ / ₀ 188 000 192 000	9 % 7 aun 7 aun	Jan 1887 May 1884 Feb. 1887	
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGNST EAMERS.	£ 140,000 1,000,000 10,665,000	53,325	10,000	£ 50 200 200	=	Santo Antonio de Padna debent'es. S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro.		480 000 204 000 145 010	7 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 %	Jun. 1887 Jan. 1887 Sept. 1886	
DAFK NAME WHERE TO CARGO	7,200,000	36,000	 23,591	200	_ All	do with subsid	=	755 000 24 000 80 000	1		63 0000314 000
Feb. 22 S. Marco Hal River Plate Sundres 23 Ptolemy Br Santos do 24 Cauning Br Porto Alegoe* do	2,000,000 (320,000 1,600,000	8,000	5,333	£ 50 200		Soocabana do debentujes ilo do União Valenciana	36,936 775	500 000 80 1100	6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 %	Dec 1886 Dec 1886 Feb. 1884	03 -0-0352 -7//
24 Paranaguá Gr Santos do 25 Rheingold Gr do do 26 Kate Faweren Br	5, 100,000† 453,600 835,700	27,000	A 81	200 500	A11	Carris Urhanos	80,648 825	240 000 495 000 105 0 ₁₀	5 400 6 ⁰ /a 7 ⁰ /o	Jan 1887 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887	479 000
27 Biela B) New York Coffee 28 V. de Bahia Fr Havie* Sundies	500,000 500,000	2,500	All All	200 200 200	All All	do do Jasdin Hotanico. Nitherohy. do delentines.	150,000 000	133 000 182 000 201 000	8 000 8 000	Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887	180 000—185 000
28 Comte d'En Fr Santos do do do Mar. 1 Stefanie Anst Trieste* do Coffee	1,200,000 360,000 1,200,000	6,000	All	200 200 200	A11 A!!	do debentmes Porto Alegre	71,489 549 10,000 000	00 000 01 0/0 120 000	1 000 7 % 4 000	July 1881 Oct. 1886 Feb. 1887	275 000/80 000
2 Tagns Br River Plate Similies 3 Coptic Bb London 3 Bruannia Br Valparaiso do	2,50µ,000 2,50µ,000	12,500	All	200 200 200	All All	S Paulo e S Amaro debeutures	510,801 505 12,018 230	275 000 195 000 200 000	8 noo 3 500	Jan 1887 Jan 1887 Jan 1887	
3 Argentina Gr Santos do	£ 750,000 5,000,000 1,377,300	50,000 25,000	10,419 All	£ 15 200 100	AII AII	NAVIGATIIN COMPANIÈS Amazon Steam Navigation. Inazileira de Navegação. Ferry debentmes.	6 60,775 1,550,299 778	80 000 278 000 98 46	6 5 7 000 8 %	July 1885 Jan. 1887 Nov. 1886	97 0g-10u 0g
* Calling at intermediate ports.	4,000,000	,0,000 	16,000 — —	200	- AII	do and series	710,510 595	188 000	10 000 10 000 7 500	Mar. 1887 Mar. 1887 May 1886	
FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 4th, 1887.	Sun,000 3 ao,000	4,000	2,500	200	All	do dehentures	19,715 900	50 000 215 000	7 ono 8½ %	July 1886 Jan 1887	27 500 30 000
HAME Z H WHERE CONSTINUES Z H WHERE	1,000,000 3,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	20,000 3,000 20,000	10,000 All All All	1,000 1,000	20 250 10 20	Alliança Argos Flumiaense Atalaia Bonança	300,000 000	98 000 520 000 10 510	2 000 30 000 4 000	Jan 1887 Jan. 1887	10 000 11 500 29 000 31 500
	4,000,000 5,000,000 2,500,000	10,000 20,000 8,000 2,500	10,000 4,000 All	200 200 1,000 1,000	20 125 100	Confiança Fidelidade Garantia	200,000 000 270,000 000 206,500 000	31 000 60 000 220 000 216 000	4 000 10 000 14 000	Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887	
American lug E. S. Powell 558 Feb. 11 Haltimore. Phipps Bros & C lug W.A.Marb'g 678 24 Baltimore Levening & C	8,000,000 1,000,000	10,000 8,000 10,000	All 1,000	200 1,000 100	20 100	Geral.	33,57: 584	45 000 175 010 11 500	10 000	Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887	
British	4,000,000 5,0100,000 2,000,000	20,000 25,000 20,000	10,000 12,500 All	200 200 100	20 20 10	Lealilade Nova Permapente Previdente Vigilancia	24,521 217 189,000 000	27 500 65 000 11 000	2 000 5 000	Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887	
lug Flash Light. 570 Jan. 6 London	133,8no% 300,000	1,500	1,450	200 200		CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES Agricola fle Campos delsentires Aracaty		96 º/ ₀	9"lo	Peb. 1886 Dec. 1886	-
sp Poonah rigg ag Caron aress artificines	241,600 500,000 250,000 250,000	-	Ξ	200 100 100 200	-	Bacuby debentures Lorena debentures Piracicaba debentures		85 %	7 5/0 8 3/0	Feb. 1887 Oct 1886 July 1886	
bk Gift	300,000 263,200 800,000	=		200 100 200		Porto Feliz debentures		- 200 000	655 % 852 %	Jan 1847 Oct 1886	***************************************
Ing Homet 40/	1,700,000 940,000 200,000	8,500	All All	200 200 200	All	Quissamă. do debentures	132,476 (46)	208 000 180 000	832 0/0	Nov 1886	
bk Lydia	£75,000 F11,000,000	7,500	All All	£ 30 F 500	A II A II	Nitheraby GAS COMPANIES		42 000 240 000	4.5	Nov. 1986	==
bg M. Petreus D2 May. 2 Hajahy Queiroz, M. & C	1,200,000\$	6,000	All	200 100	AII	Societé du Gas. MINES Aroin dos Ratos (coal). do debemures S. José d'El Rey (gold).	Ξ	61 %	8 °/n	Nov. 1886	62 00-68 90
Ing M.Breckw'dt 348 Feb. 12 Hamburg H. Stoltz & C	500,000 200,000 1,600,000\$	8,000	 	100	Ati	do debentures	16,461 809	85 °/o	8 c/o	Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887	
Norwegian	3,000,000 465,000 1,000,000	15,000	All All	200 200 200	All All	do debentures	=	210 000 210 000 200 000 190 000	9 000 8 % 752 %	Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887 Sept. 1886	180 000—190 000
bk Premier. 1090 Jan. 28 Newport Wilson Sons & C. 10g Eliezer. 300 28 Montevid F. Clemente & C. bk Shakspeare. 632 Feb. 9 Swansen. E. W. May bk Eliezer. 449 12 Baltimore. F. Clemente & C.	800,000 600,000 400,000	=	Ξ	200	Ξ	do debentures. Confiança Industrial. Pão Grande. do debentures.		206 000	732 76	Sept. 1886 ———————————————————————————————————	
bk Eliezer	1,000,000 1,000,000 172,000 600,000	5.000 860	All	200	A11	do debentures. Rink do debentures. S. Pedro de Alcantara	: =	9 2 0/0 9 2 0/0 225 000	7 % 15 999	Oct 1886 Jan. 1887	
Portuguese	2,000,000	10,000	5,550	200 200 200	All	do debentures		par 190 000 206 000	7 % 8 %	Oct 1886 Nov. 1886	
bk Zulmira. 866 Jan. 23 Brunswick. W. Guinarács & C bk V. da Gama 549 24 Oporto. J. A. G. Sautos bk Quieria. 33 Feb. 8 Oporto. C. Abranches & C bk Sereia. 397 15 Oporto. C. Yeiga Pinto & C bk Maygarida. 393 18 Oporto. Veiga Pinto & C	3,000,000\$	6,000	All	500 200	A11	MISCELLANEOUS Associação Commercial	=	210 000 208 100 490 1100	8 0/o 8 0%	Jan 1884 Sept 1886 Oct. 1886	
bk Sereia 397 15 Oporto Veiga Pinto & C bk Magarida 393 18 Oporto Veiga Pinto & C Spanish	800,000	4,000 4,000	All All	£ 50 200 200	All All	Carragens Flummense	54,379 070 20,000 000	210 000 210 000 210 000 128 000	7½ 5 11 11 000 35 000 3 000	Oct. 1886 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887	-125 000
bk Guayaquil 313 Feb. 18 Brunswick. Sonza Irmão & C	324,000 500,000	2,500	18,000 All	200 200 200	All	Docas de D. Pedro II do delpentures Gloi is market Industrial Fluminense (kiosques)		102 000 35 000	9 °10 1 800 8 000	Jan. 1887	
Swedish bg Brage 231 Feb. 7 Soderhamn C. Hecksher & C lug Robert 275 12 Memel C. Hecksher & C	220,000	75,000 9,720	All All	50 100 200	All All All	Indusorial Flummente (Riosques) Pastoril, Agricola e Industrial Serviços Marioimos Umão Telephonica	9,878 157	52 500 190 000 115 000	2 000 4 500	Jan 1887 Feb. 1887 Jan 1887 May 1886	
lug Robert. 275 12 Memel C. Hecksher & C. lug Nautilus 192 15 Penedo J. J. dos Reis & C.	633,400	10,000	9,157	100	- 41	do debentures		70 %	5 000 8 0/W	Jan 1887	

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